money and credit that may be transferred from one part of the world to the other, as its owner may direct. Wherever there is a vacuum: wherever there is a lack of tools for the development of resources; wherever a demand for it expresses itself in high a demand for it expresses issen in high rates of interest; wherever tempting op-portunities offer for development—there this floating capital goes. The Western farmer borrows money, saved by the indus-try and frugality of the Eastern manufac-turer or laborer, and he spends the money thus borrowed in building new farm-houses and fences, or adding a new tract of land to his estate, or in buying new implements of culture. If a few bad seasons come, or prices are low, or he is improvident and ex-travagant, and if misfortune overtakes him, he condemns the money lender as an oppressor. This, however, is so palpably absurd and unjust that a mere statement of the claim carries with it its own refutation. Perhaps it is human nature for the debtor to dislike the creditor, but, nevertheless, the creditor equips the deptor with a com-mand over the implements of commerce. which, if prudently and intelligently em-ployed, will lift him up to a higher estate. During the war, when the credit of our government was at a low ebb, German in-

vestors and speculators bought our bonds, and events justified them in their confidence in the integrity and resources of the North. It would be bad grace, indeed, for us to condemn them for their confidence in us at condemn them for their connected in sat a time when we could obtain credit no-where else in Europe, and to assail them with epithetis for having made money out of our uccessities. They did not create the necessities, they relieved them. So in the necessities; they relieved them. So in the case of our great Western territory, which has been developed by the railroads which Eastern capital has built through it; by the money loaned to its farmers for purposes of improvement; by the splendid structures put up in Western cities by Eastern capital; by the capital contributed to the development of Western mines and factories and warehouse and inancial institutions. Whenever a bright business man in the interior conceives a new tidea or project interior conceives a new idea or project in-volving the use of capital for its develop-ment, he immediately comes to Wall street, the Mecca of all promoters, to procure funds to achieve his desire. A country without capital is like a factory without tools. Of course we can all recall the time tools. Of course we can all recall the time a hundred years ago when laboring men resisted the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and the Blackburn spinners and weavers destroyed the jenny and all its belongings, and drove Hargreaves himself from his home. But the economy of the division of labor, the concentration of skill and the problem of the forces of nature to pro-

machinery, have vastly augmented the aggregate output of the necessaries of life, and increased the proportionate part which each individual may claim for himself. cach individual may claim for himself.

Though this may seem like a diversion from the theme which I have had chosen for me, it really is a part of the philosophy of things relating to Wall street, which deals in the shares of the great corporations which bring about these results. The moral philosopher may regret that the ponderous forces of modern capital and machinery. forces of modern capital and machinery destroy the individual shopkeeper and small artisan, but since the sum total of material wealth which may be divided among men i va ily augmented by the present order of things, it is folly to think of going back-ward to primitive methods, to the canal-

application of the forces of nature to pro-duction under the direction of capital and

and country forge of our ancestors. STREET AND THE COUNTRY. Some demagogues have sought to create the impression that there resides in Wall street a moneyed interest antagonistic to all sections of the country and thriving on the misfortunes of all. This is so ridicu-lously faise that I surely have but to state the facts to insure an immediate denial of such misleading assertions.

When a killing frost blights a farm in the

boat and stage-coach and spinning-wheel

Northwest, or a destructive flood submerges a plantation in the South, Wall street takes immediate note of the fact, and if general damage be done to either section, all the railway and other corporate—bodies located theceln whose shares are held or dealt in are immediately depreciated in value. The deimmediately depreciated in value. The de-struction of property by the great Chicago fire was estimated to have depreciated stock exchange securities \$200,000,000. On the contrary, if crops are large and prices of farm products high, the values of these properties reflect the presperity of the ag-ricultural regions. It is sometimes allege that a corruption fund exists in Wall stree designed to premote legislation hostile to the country. This is palpably aband, for nowhere is to be found a wider diversity of nowhere is to be loud a ware declary a yiews as to political and financial measures than within the purlieus of the stock exchange. Republicans, Democrats, Mugwungs, free traders, protectionists, single standard men, bi-metallists and creditors, all shades of opinion and sentiment mingle there. There are some very rich men who have nearly creditors, and there are some trade creditors. are purely creditors, and there are some very roor men who are purely dictors, but there as elsewhere most individuals belong to both classes at the same time. The banker and the broker keep books, with the debit side balancing the credit side. The banker owes his depositor about the sum total that the borrower owes the banker, and so it is with the stock broker. His clients owe him and he owes the banker. This business interest, if it is to be para-

ind and judicial in character.

Doubt ess there is agreement there, howerror, that contracts should be kept, that property rights should be respected, and that honesty should rule in all the relations of life, and not repudiation and chaos,

in determining political opt

as the Wall street man evenly poised in

Finally, the reflection should not be over-locked that Wall street can adapt itself to changed conditions more readily than al-most any other class of business, so that it has me exceptionally powerful motives to impose any of its ideas upon the country. If legislation against capital and honesty be ssed, the capital will migrate as it did ym California when the heodlum and the sand-lot agitator exercised their baneful

PARMER FULLY SHARES WITH THE RAIL-WAY OWNER IN NATIONAL PROSPERITY.
Wall street itself is largely composed of brokers, who act as agents for their principals, who may be a Western farmer, a Southern planter, a Now England manufacturer, as well as a local capitalist. The shares of the great corporations are widely distributed; there are over twenty-two thousand stockholders in the Pennsylvania railread, or about one-eleventh of the total number of shareholders in all the national banks of the country. If the Western farmer or the Southern planter thinks that the ratiroad running though his section is mak-ing more money than it should, let him economize and invest his accumulation in the property and thus become a beneficiary of its prosperity. As a matter of fact, how-ever, experience and statistics show that the rallway corporations of this country have of acquired an undue proportion of the re-ward of industrial and commercial growth curing the past thirty or forty years. Ac-ling to "Poor's Manual." the total cupiin 1890 was \$10 .-122,000, 00, the gross carning being 10.8 per

PRICE'S

Flavoring Extracts NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS. of perfect purity. Vanilia \ Lemon reat strength. Orange

and dollolously at the truth fruit.

Rose off Flavor

Economy in their use

de delicately

cent, and not carnings 3.4 per cent. Thus over two-thirds of all the earnings went to labor and supplies, the capital getting for its share less than 3% per cent, whereas in Englans where lower interest rates generally prevail, the return on railway generally prevail, the return on railway capital is 4.10 per cent. The reward of capital should be proportionated to the risk involved, and it is manifestly a tyrannical abuse of legislative authority to limit the interest returns on the exploitation of new railway or industrial enterprises to the rate currently received on old-established and tested forms of investment. The truth is that labor and legislation have been encreaching se upon railroads that if proper charges for maintenance were made much croaching so upon rainroads that if proper charges for maintenance were made much of the present small apparent profit would be swallowed up. The Western objector says that the railroad has "watered" its stock; that its original cost is fully represented by its bonded indebtedness, and that the capital stock upon which it would pay a dividend if it could, is all fictitious and represents no value expended. This is true perhaps in most instances, but is it not equally true that the Western farmer bought his land originally at a few dollars an acre. his land originally at a few dollars an acre, and that its so-called "unearned increment," and that its so-cance "unearneed increment,"
i. e., increase in value, without any act of
its own, has been much greater,
proportionate to his expenditure and
risk, than that of the railroad
of which he complains? According to the
census reports, the average value of farm
land in Illinois, a typical state, selected at random, increased from \$8 per acre in 1850, to \$20 per acre in 1860, and \$32 per acre in 1860, to \$20 per acre in 1860, and \$32 per acre in 1870. Thus it quadrupled in value in twenty years. Many acres of Western land now worth \$20, \$50 or \$40 per acre were purchased from railroad grants, or from the test or government, twenty or thirty years. state or government, twenty or thirty years

ago at \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press prepared statements in October, based on inquiry and investigation in Minnesota and the two Dasotas, tending to show that the farm lands in the Northwest have appreciated in the color of the crop. value \$200,000,000 since the close of the crop season of 1800. The increase in valuation is 10 to 50 per cent and in some instances the value has doubled.

Of course this is immediately due to supe rier crop and market conditions, but the railroad entered the territory thus occupied by the farmer and gave a new value to his property, a value which it could never pos-sibly have obtained from any local demand for the products raised upon it.

Because of this wonderful railroad devel-opment and the marvelous cheapness of transportation, the European producer at oth of the consumer cannot compete with the American farmer 4000 miles away. According to figures furnished me by Gen. Horace Porter the freight rate here is a trifle less than one-half of that of England, and just about three-eighths of that on the continent, while first-class railroad travel is about one-half the English passenger tariff, and yet in labor and supplies the cost of operating a railroad here is vastly The stock broker is always alert to ascer-

tain the facts concerning properties dealt in upon the exchanges, and the character of the men who administer them, and as I say, he seldom stops to read a lecture or point a moral, but is rather inclined to airise his friends and clients to avoid such plarue spots, rather than to try to eradicate them. The stock broker, if at all fitted for his vocation, takes a wide interest in affairs; nothing escapes his observation, and he is constantly on the watch for news and opin ions that may have a bearing upon any of the securities dealt in on the ex-changes. He studies with interest military and political developments in Europe; conditions of the cotton, corn and wheat crops in this country, and the pros-pective demand for their surplus abroad; he was the sall legislative measures; he rehe watches all legislative measures; flects upon the past and peers into the future to discover all the springs which move the oney market, public sentiment and na tional prosperity or adversity. As a rule, he is genial in manner, liberal in his views, generous in his nature, a warm friend, a good liver and a keen observer. Like a lawyer, he must think on his feet; he must be quick in decision, for he cannot wait for public opinion to crystalize itself after an vent; he must anticipate what that opinion will be. Every item of news that trans-pires during business hours throughout the corld is immediately telegraphed to its reat financial centers—the newspapers get

calue to a business man is exploded in Wall street and in every busy mart of trade. Of course, a financial faculty must go with it,

It is always easy to discover the movement of tangible things coming into and going out of the country; the custom house records farmish the data. But the disparity between the value of exports and imports is not balanced of corrected by the slipments of specie. The problem is obscured and complicated by the clusive and unknown quantity of funds spent on pleasure by Americans abroad here. unknown quantity of funds spent on pleasure by Americans abroad, by the amount of cash brought hither by immigrants, by the transfer of credits or bills of exchange by oreign capitalists to be loaned here, by the occasional calling home of this capital, by foreign investments in industrial undertak ngs, and by what is of more immense consequence, the ebb and flow of stock ex-change securities. Unless these factors be studied and traced the figures of international trade balances will be misleading and indeed valueless as a guide to intelligent

financial opinion.

During the past twelve months these thoughts have been brought home to us with startling significance. A year ago the financial world was beset with "gorgons and hydras and chimeras" dire. At he and hydras and chimeras dire. At noise, a short corn crop, a new silver measure, and a new tariff bill that seemed at least temporarily to be repudiated in the November elections, and a stringent money market combined to produce a feeling of unrest. Abroad, the financial system was distended almost to the bursting point by an enormo lock-up in Argentina, one thousand millio of whose securities were held in Europe discredited and unmarketable; and further by the dangerous and undue conversion of floating capital into all manner of joint stock companies. The situation was ag gravated by the prospective loss of the Ar-gentine export trade through the impover shment of that country, and the diminu tion of the American expert trade through the operation of our tariff legislation. At this critical juncture the great credit and finance house of Baring Brothers & Co. was found to be on the brink of abrupt fail-ure, and if it had gone down with a crash the consequences would have been graver and more momentous than were those the catastrophe of 1806, when Overe Gurney & Co. stopped payment, But there
was a master mind in the Bank of England who stayed the rising tide of disaster William Lidderdale, governor of the of England, organized a bankers' relief synlicate, which assumed all the acceptance of the Barings and saved the entire finan-cial and commercial world from utter con-

fusion and dismay.

Heretofore in times of financial uneasiness each bank has consulted solely its own direct interests, relying on a suspension of the bank act after a panic has burst with all its fury on the commercial and financial

In the action of the Bank of France makg a large loan to the bank of England, and act of the Bank of England in combining the large joint-stock banks of London for mutual support and to aid solvent houses temporarily embarrassed by inconvertible assets, the method of our New York bankers was distinctly adopted. Serious finan-cial distur ances do not merely inflict losses on capitalists and small stockholders of corporate institutions, but they diminish or arrest the demand for labor of every va-riety, and whatever is done by the high priests of finance to avert panies is for the

we'vere not parties direct to the British financial excesses in South America and elsewhere, but the interests of financial centers are so closely interwoven that a dumage to the web is a damage to the woof. Wall street has not been "chasing rain-bows" in Argentina, but it had to help pay for the sport. American securities came back to us by every steamer, foreign capital was called home, and liquidation, slow and pajuful liquidation, was the inevitable pen-ally to be paid. The associated banks of New York by their prompt and energetic action in massing their resources and issuing clearing house certificates, and the secretary of the treasury by his ready action

in anticipating payments and in purchasing bonds, tided our financial craft over the

roubled seas.

While we were receiving and distributing While we were receiving and distributing our returned securities at panic prices there sprang up in England a strong sentiment against the inadequate cash reserves of the British banks, especially the great joint stock institutions of London. Facts which economists had long dwelt upon as serious defects, but which were treated as abstractions, suddenly became the concrete questions of the hour. Mr. Goschen, chancellor tions of the hour. Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Leeds speech on the 28th of last January, said that he must give utterance to the strong conviction which he held, that "the banking reserves of the country are inadequate to the neces-sities of the country, and are too small as compared with the gigantic liabilities which our large institutions have incurred." Bank of England held the sole and ul gold reserves of the country, and they had not been increased proportionate to the enormous growth of the joint-stock banks which relied on the Bank of England, and

which relied on the Bank of England, and thus the pyramid of credit was inverted.

THE STRUGGLE FOR GOLD IN EUROPE.
Eleven of the leading joint-stock banks held in 1889 only 10 3-10 per cent reserves against 12 3-10 per cent in 1879, and these reserves counted as cash the balances of these banks in the Bank of England. Mr. Gogebon insisted that the banks must be-Goschen insisted that the banks must be-come more independent, and that beginning come more independent, and that depending July 1 they must issue monthly statements showing the actual cash in their tills. This new demand for gold to strengthen reserves was intensified by the alarm and consternation which seized British, French and German financiers as early as May, that Russia would draw out from the European Russia would draw out from the European banks its immense balances. Then like a miser clutching for what Milton calls his "unsunn'd heap" the great banks of Europe By arbitrarily raising interest rates, by premiums, by allowance of interest to importers from the date of shipment, the great banks of Europe replenished their coffers. As George Clare, an Englishman, phrases it, "It was a struggle of three men for a blanket big enough to cover only two.'
The United States came to the rescue: the
bankers of New York suffered a little from the drain, the stock exchange was stunne a little; merchants curtailed credits a little while \$10,000,000 of gold left our shores fo foreign parts. The result was that the open credits between our country and Europe were of smaller volume than for

many years past.

The splendid spectacle of the great repub-lic yielding up to European necessities such vast sums of money almost on the eve of an autumnal crop movement of un-precedented proportions, extorted the ad-miration of the world, and attested by "proof as strong as holy writ" the tremenous resources and vitality of our country was asked to touch on this theme as al perations for the export and import becie are conducted in Wall street, which nust also provide for any return flow of sc-curities, but I cannot tarry to elaborate it: indeed, the story is fresh in your minds, and I need only recall it. Neither can I nor need I, stop to point out how the backing interests of Wall street ramify throughout the country, collecting idle funds in one section and at one season to distribute them where needed in other sections and at

My theme is too great and my thesis aiady too long. I trust that because I have dwelt chiefly upon the stock exchange and allied interests as the most salient and characteristic feature of Wall street, that I have not destroyed your conception of the symmetry of its varied interests and utilities. Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for your attention, and I hope that this "flyer" will not be unprofitable to you, and that you have at least lost nothing more welt chiefly upon the stock exchange and that you have at least lost nothing more than your time by this venture under my guidance among the bulls and bears of

Other Discussions.

Mr. Gibson was followed with a paper on "Canadian Bank Note Circulation" by William C. Cornwall, cashier of the bank

Mr. Van Slyke of Albany, N. Y., offered mr. van syre of Atomy, N. 1., oheres resolution looking to the forma ion by the executive council of to ill to be furnished to each the association for presentation to he legislatures abolishing or making uniform "days of grace" Mr. Van Slyke each hought the country had outlived the system of grace. The resolution was referred to the executive council with power to act The talk about states brought up the as the mechanical faculty must go with the question of state associations again, and the association showed a marked change of

eral now members of the executive com-mittee were also elected. There was one rice-president elected to represent each

President Nelson made a happy speech and after the usual resolution of thanks the

convention adjourned. THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
met at night and elected W. H. Phawn of
Philadelphia chairman, George F. Baker of lew Vork president and William B. Green

Subscribe for the weekly GAZETTE

TWO ESCAPED CONVICTS

Captured at Midland-One Convicted at Fort Worth-The Other, Jim Davenport, Sentenced at El Paso.

Special to the Garette. MIDLAND, MIDLAND COUNTY, TEX., Nov. 12.—Sheriff Ailison and Deputy Andy Winborne have just secured the arrest of two escaped convicts, and in so doing they exercised good judgment and management in avoiding any violence on the part of ither of the parties concerned, at one time it seemed certain that a serious combat with winchesters and six-shooters must take place. These convicts came from the west Sunday morning last, and have since been secreted at the resi-dence of a citizen of East Midland. They had not long been in our midst until our officers received a clew, which was worked, and the foregoing result accomplished. One has not yet given his name, but it has been learned to the satisfaction of Sheriff Allison that he had been convicted of murder at Fort Worth. The other is known to be Jim Davenport, who was convicted at El Paso,

CATTLEMEN TO MEET

For the Purpose of Materially Changing the Quarantine Boundary Line.

Special to the Gazette. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 12.—J. L. Brush, president of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association, arrived here to-day. states that a meeting of men will be held at Colorado cattlemen will be held City, Tex., December purpose of materially changing the quarantine boundary line, decreasing the Texas territory. This action is to be taken at the request of the cattlemen of Wyoming, Colorado and Montana, who have suffered losses from Texas fever among cattle brought from the questionable district dur ing the past season.

Women's Press Club.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 12.—The first annual currention of the National Federation of the Women's Press Club is in session. A constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: Mrs. Sailie Joy White, Boston, president; Mrs. Martha D. Lincoln, Washington, vice-president; Mrs. Ed C. Edholm, San Francisco, and Mrs. E. E. M. Goss, Boston, secretaries; Mrs. Fannie H. Rastall, Chicago, treasurer, and Mrs. Belva

The Weekly Gazery

DON'T TOTE FAIR.

The English Show an Intense Enmity to Americans.

THEY WANT TO CAUSE WAR.

They Are Backing the Chilians in Their Bad Behavior-An Emphatic Denial from Brazil-Depression on the Bourses-Storms in Ireland.

Securles Steady. LONDON, Nov. 12.-Brazilian securities were steadier to-day.

The Bourses.

London, Nov. 12.—The Berlin, Paris, Frankfort and Vienna bourses were de-pressed. Spanish-Russian securities being particularly low.

Russian Forts.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The Russian war office has resolved to construct a line of forts along the Chinese frontier and in-crease the number of officers in Central

Warships to Brazil. Lisbon, Nov. 12.—Portugal, in view of the grave state of affairs in Brazil, decides to send warships to protect Portuguese in-

terests there.

Paris, Nov. 12.—The pope has received a protest against supporting the position taken by the Italian government regarding the recent pilgrim incident in Rome.

Fire in London

Loxbox. Nov. 12.-Forty families are rendered homeless by an extensive fire in an eastern suburb this morning. One fire-nan was badly injured by a falling wall. The loss is extensive.

Many People Homeless. HANKOW, CHINA, Nov. 12.-Fire burned 1200 houses in this city, and 13,000 people are homeless. A number of women and children are supposed to be burned. Two days after this 250 more houses burned.

A Pearlin Starm.

Continued the Starm of Starm.

Continued the Starm is still prevailing in Southwestern freland. A storm is raging fiercely at Skibbarreen, forty miles south of Cork, and many houses are damaged. There is immense damage and loss of life.

A Mixed Ministry.

Loxbox, Nov. 12 .- A dispatch from Saniago de Chili says the present caomet ap-control by the junts have tendered their resignations. This action of the ministers s due to the fact that the Liberal deputies have fulled to elect counselors of state in accordance with the agreement they had previously entered upon with the ministers. A mixed cabinet will be found to carry out

An Insult-Their Boast,

An Insult—Their Boast,

Valparaiso, Nov. 12.—British Minister
Kennedy's conen, while on the way to the
cametery on All Saints' day, blocked up the
entrance to the remetery. The coarinman
refused to move to let the people pass and
the people drave him from his seat. The
carriage of the minister was damaged and
be considers the episode as a national insult.

Correspondents of European newspapers speniy boast that they do all in their power o create a misunderstanding between Chili nd the United States and that they will publish anything which in their opinion will give the impression that Americans unduly supported Balmacoda.

Paris, Nov. 12.—Eciair of this city pub-ishes a dispatch from Athens which con-mins information of startling importance. substance the correspondent of Eclain s that a conspiracy has been discovered in Athens with ramincations in other por-tions of the kingdom having fer its object the overthrow of the present ruling dynasty of Greece. The dispatch adds that it has been learned that a number of people high in political circles are implicated to the plot. Among the prominent men who are said to be desirous of throwing aside the government of King George is M. Spiridion ricopis, a well-known Greek statesman, who at one time held the position of prime minister of the kingdom.

Via London.

London, Nov. 12.—Following close upon the sweeping denials made by the Bra-zilian foreign minister, which in substance serts that tranquility prevails through out Brazil, with the exception of some local trouble in Rio Grande Do Sul, comes a dispatch from Rio Janeiro which shows the state of affairs is not so peaceful as

the foreign minister's dispatch indicates.

This dispatch says that Dictator Da Fouseca has suspended the operation of the civil laws, and has annulled guarantees to Bradilian citizens. This is held here to show that the dictator depends upon the willow and ward forest to unhalp him in military and naval forces to upholu him in his usurpation of dictatorial power. Furthermore, he has appointed a commission for the summary trial of three persons declining topiccept his dictatorship, and whom he terms insurgents. There is eviden the truth of the reports that everythi itical situation in Brazil points to a revolution against the dictator

The dispatch says that Gen. Fernandes, who is said to be one of the principal lead ers in the revolutionary movement, has odged in prison. The dispatch further says that discontent is spreading among the troops and that the garrisons stationed at several places, numbering in all about four sand men, have declared against Da

Important Chillian News

VALPARAISO, CHILL, Nov. 12.—The steamer which leaves here for the north to-day will take important mail advices to the state department at Washington, giving full details of attempts which have been made by the provincial government of Chili to force the United States reprecentatives in Santiago to surrender refugees who sought refuge at the American legaion, and who are still being pr Minister Egan has received his instructions by cable from Washington and he is now preparing to carry them out. There is authority for the ent that these instructions are pesi live, and that they are to the effect that the United States will continue to give an asy m to the men who have sought refuge at he legation until a guaranty is issued by he Chilian authorities for their removal n safety to some neutral territory beyond the limits of Chili, and further, that the United States will not permit its minister be harrassed and annoyed on account of the presence of these refusees in the legation. Capt. Schley of the Baltimore has also received instructions from the navy department in regard to the action he is to take in the matter.

An official intimation is to take in the An official intimation matter. is given that the authorities in Washington is given that the authorities in Washington believe that the situation demands the presence of American meu-of-war at Valparaiso for the purpose of impressing upon the government of Chili the fact that the United States is prepared to enforce its demands for proper treatment. At this time there is no apparent indication that the ill feeling in Chili against America is subsiding. Until a week ago this ill feeling found expression only in the attacks of the press and public only in the attacks of the press and public actions against the United States represent-tatives here, but the orders which were issued last week to arrest all persons ering and leaving the American legation Santiago, indicated that officials who represent the present provisional govern-ment in Chilt shared in the general feel-

ing of responsibility, preventing them from making their escape. Minister Eran entered a strong protest against the arrest and the order was reagainst the arrest and the order was revoked after it had been in force several days. Spies, however, are still watching the legation. Several persons were arrested under this order, including some servants in Minister Egan's household and prominent American citizens restiling in Santiago, who had gone to the legation to make a friendly visit to the minister.

make a friendly visit to the minister. They were released when the authorities were satisfied they were not refugees. Mr. Egan's own son was arrested on the street near the legation, but he was not conducted to prison. The order was, of course, directed against the refugees, but those who are now in the legation have not left the building since they first entered it, there is no doubt that it was also intended there is no doubt that it was also intended that the order should impress upon the refugees the feeling that they were causing Minister Egan much trouble and that it

Brazilian Cables.

was their duty to relieve him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.-Senor Mendenea Brazilian minister here, at a late hour last night received the following cable: "Bra-zilian Minister at Washington via Lisbon November 12, 1891.—Continue to deny the alarming reports through Europe in regard to the restoration of monarchy and dis-turbance of public order in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro is perfectly quiet, business is satis-fied and lively, with confidence in the gov-

ernment.
"News daily received here announces perfeet quiet in all states except Rio Grande do Sul, where the government has taken measures to put down a conflict arising from a struggle for supremacy between two parties. There is no idea of secession, which is repugnant to all Brazilians.

"No conflict exists outside of Rio Grande do Sul. Deny the London Times telegram and declare that there is no general dissent in the country. The government will shortly fix a day for the congressional election ac-cording to electoral law. Restoration of monarchy is opposed almost universally as a matter definitely settled. All the old mon-archists are enjoying perfect freedom. Ex-change is conducted with security, and confidence in the government's stability is gen-eral. The Bank of the Republic is not giving artificial quotations, and English banks are lealing in exchange with freedom. They declare that reports to the contrary are cir-culated by the enemies of the republic. "[Signed.] CHERMONT."
Minister Mendenea has furnished a copy

of the above cablegram to Secretary Blaine He explains that it was sent by Seno Chermont, Brazilian minister of foreign re-ations, to the Lisbon mission with instruc-tions to forward it to Brazilian ministers in all European countries, as well as the United States. There is a strong suspicion at the legation that the exagrerated reports of internal troubles in Brazil published in the English papers have been sent from

the English papers have been sent from Brazil for speculative purposes.

When Minister Mendenea left London October 20 hast, Brazilian bonds were quoted at 73. Upon the exaggerated reports recently published of a revolution in Brazil the bonds fell off in price to 63. As the bonds not strong favorities of the Engraper. bonds are strong favorites of the European bourses, the aritation due to certain news dispatches is to influence their value in a plative manner and it seems to denea that this view is proved to be rresistib.c.

The True Inwardness. Special Correspondence of the Associated

Santiago, Chill, Sept. 30. - There is fit-Saviano, Chil., Sept. 31. There is not the doubt that the primary cause of the rev-position was the fact that English interests in the north of Chili were threatened by Balmaceda. Numerous instances were developed during the war, in which valuable assistance was given the revolutionists by English representatives, and it is also a fact that English residents of Chili are now the strongest in the denunciation of Americans, and in misrepresentations of the con-duct of American officials here. There is no doubt however, that the feeling against America is not confined to English residents. Between four thousand and five thousand

persons who were supporters of Balmaceda are now in prison awaiting trial, and there are more than ten thousand others, including nearly every one who was known to have been connected with the late government in an official capacity whom revernment in an official capacity whom
the present government leaders have anmounced the intention to arrest.
There is no indication, however,
that the presecutions will be conducted very vigorously in many cases.
It is believed that after the general elections a great majority of the presecutions
will be abandoned and that the affairs of the mation will be in a more peaceable condition.

Santago. Oct. 18.—There has been no act on the part of the provisional government since it came into power which could in any way attract the support of these who had been supported of Delivered been supporters of Balmaceda

The new government and all those who sympathized with it have never made any secret of their intentions to punish their late opponents. Arrests and imprisonments occurred daily during the few weeks following the close of the war and the policy of punishment. f the war, and the policy of punishment was so openly demonstrated that hundreds
of persons who had been active
supporters of the late government are refgees on neutral vessels and have escaped rom the country. Others were forced to onceal themselves, and many of them are n hiding still.

A DOUBLE LYNCHING.

Beautiful Mystery That Governor Hogg With a \$2900 Reward Can Solve Most Decisively.

BRENHAM, WASHINGTON CO., TEX., Nov. 12.—News has just reached here of a double lynching in the Yeagua bottom, near Gay Hill, last Monday night at a negro dance. Sunday night there was a general row between two factions, and it is believed the lynching grew out of this, though noth-ing definite is known as to what led to it. Anyway, two negroes were lynched Monday night. They were both hanging to the two ends of the same rope from the same tree, their arms entwined and both bodies cold when they were discovered Tuesday morn-Of course nobody knew a thing about The strange part of the matter is that the affair was not reported to the county flicials and they did not hear of it until to lay. One of the negroes was a stranger in the community, and was not identified. The other was a Yeagua bottom negro, who reded on the Summerfield farm. ng occurred near the Blake crossing on the Yearua.

QUESTION OF LEGITIMACY.

A Claim that Certain Heirs to a \$50,000 Estate are Illegitimate.

Special to the Gazetta Houston, Tex., Nov. 12.-A most nal case is on trial in the district art styled Mary P. Trapp vs. the Sawyer family. The case is peculiarly sensational in that it involves the legitimacy of the birth of some of the Sawyer children who have always moved in on-ton society. Mrs. Trapp avers that her ather married a Miss Clark in father married a Miss Clark in Chicago in 1821 and that he is the legiti-mate child; that after ten years her father and a woman named Con-verse suddenly left Ohio, that although Sawyer lived with her as his wife he never married her and that they father and illegitimate children are not entitled to the property, which is valued at \$50,000.

Wreck on the Santa Fe-

Special to the Gazette. BRENHAM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEX., Nov. 12.—A freight wreck occurred late last night six miles south of here on the Santa Fe in which three cars were smashed up and the track was damaged. The south-bound passenger train was held here sevral hours, and at last had to proceed to Houston over the Central. Train through to-day over the Santa Fe.

THE BLOOD RED FLAG.

A Bomb's Throw from Historic Haymarket it Waves.

BLOOD - SHRIEKERS BOAST

Of What They will Do if the Blue Coats Interfere and in That Self-Same Moment They are Bagged-Tear Down the Flaunting Lie.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 12.-Within a bomb's

throw of the Haymarket armed anarchists to-night again met the Chicago police. The result was a most ignominious defeat for the men of the red flag. A secret massmeeting of the most radical element was announced to be held this even-ing in Grief's hall, 34 West Lake street, a place celebrated in the annuals of Spies and Parson's followers. These who could be de-pended upon were told to quietly go to the thirs floor where the meeting would be Up two flights of stairs in the indicated there gathered many of those who were leaders in the ranks before the Haymarket riot. Speeches were made in Englishs and #German, and the enthusiasm thing is not any poer man, and the entire six was great. The American flag was not there. It was thought that the police had been completely hoodwinked. In this the reds were at fault. A detective had been for several days cultivating the acquaintance of men who were leaders during the exciting the complete of the co times of five years ago. This man was admitted to the meeting and kept the police informed of what was going on. Soon word came that very inflammatory speeches were being made and that a number of those in the meeting were displaying arms and boasting of the use they would be put to in case the police interfered. In a saloon below fully two hundred men were gathered, and although no organized meeting was held, there were speeches scarcely less incendiary than those above them being made. In his-toric Desplaines street police station, a few squares distant. Inspector Lewis had 100 men in uniform and sur-rounding the tuilding in which the meetng was being held were about fifty detectives in citizens' clothes. Suddenly at a signal given by the man in the meeting a signal given by the man in the meeting a concerted raid was made. The non-uniformed officers guarded the rear of the building and allowed no person to leave. The blue coats entered the front door and in less than sixty seconds after, the meeting in the upper floor was broken up and those who had been making soesches to the crowd in the saloon were under arrest. So quick was the onslaught that the anarchists were taken campletely by supurise and before aken completely by surprise and before they had time to recover themselves enough make any serious resistance they saw e hopelessness of their cause,

"Throw up your hands," shouted Inspec-tor Lewis. At the command 400 hands went into the air, and the officers commanced searching for weapons. Those who were found to possess evolvers or other arms were placed under rrest and the others were hustled into the rest and the others were hister into the rect and tool to at once leave the vicinity. Two finarchists tried to shoot the officers, at the weapons were taken from them. In a meantime a squad of police under lent, Wheeler had started to ascend the airs. They met resistance from Grief all from the properties of the control and from an unknown man, who drew from is overcoat pocket a long revolver, declaring he would SHOOT THE FIRST OFFICER

who put foot on the stairs. These two men were quickly overpowered and twenty-live talwart police rushed up stairs and broke into the hall in which the secret meeting was being held. A number of men were arrested here. A large amount of flammatory literature was captured and a number of red flags were torn from the The only real resistence encountered by

The only real resistance encountered by the police came from three unknown men, who in the rush escaped. This trio jumped behind a bar as the officers entered and began throwing bottles and ginsses. A number of officers were struck, out not seriously hurt.

Sir Edwin Arnold Makes His Bow

New York Sun Youth and beauty were conspicuous in the audience upon which the innumerable elec-tric stars dotting the cream-and-gold inter-It was the youth and beauty of radiant pirls, beloved of all poets, and a poet—Sir Edwin Arnold—was there to enjoy it. It is ust possible that many of the young women are just a bit disappointed in the et's appearance. They may have pictured on the glowing background of their fancies a minstrel like the mediaval troubadors, minus the tinseled finery and the gay They saw instead of self-possessed, lus-

trous-eyed Englishman in evening dress. He did not appear on schedule time, thus fulfilling a time-honored custom of poets. But the audience was not impatient. It contented itself with contemplating several contented itself with contemplating several semi-circular rows of distinguished gentlemen with a gleaming expanse of shirt front on the stage. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew preceded the poet from the door on the right of the stage. The doctor is much taller than Sir Edwin, but not a bit more impressive or graceful. The irreverent critics remarked that there was a slight bow in Sir Edwin's legs, but the young women, who looked up into his expressive eyes, did not notice this. Mr. Depew said:

"I heard the presiding officer introduce

"I heard the presiding officer introduce Matthew Arnold, when he was here, as the author of the Light of Asia. The busy man of affairs who had not differentiated the Arnolds never knew why his compli-ment was not appreciated, but he well understood that there was one priceless con-tribution to the thought of the age which had made immortal the name of Arnold. we welcome Sir Edwin because he is an 2 merican by birth on his wife's side."

The poet was greeted royally as he stepped to the footlights. Although it was the second time he has a supported by the second time he has a support of the second time

he second time he has ever appeared as a public reader, there was hardly a shade of embarrassment or nervousness in his man-ner. He carried several books in his left hand, on which he wore a white kid glove. His right hand was bare. The right glove dangled from between the close-pressed palm of his left hand and the books. He stepped to the reading desk and im ediately won the feminine heart by a bow that has never been equaled in this neigh-borhood. There was nothing jerky or per-functory about it. It was an obeisance that

ight naturally be expected of an epic poet Sir Edwin gracefully pressed his left hand against his heart and inclined his body un til it was absolutely at right angles with his Only a poet of established reputation and graciousness could venture before an American public. The audience was charmed. The pretty girls looked as if they forgave him for having gray hair, legs not altogether symmetrical, and for not having long hair and eyes in fine frenzy It was remarked that he wore a round red

nd-blue button in the left lapel of his coat Some people of unpoetic temperament sug-gested that this button might be a memen to of the late campaign. It was really a symbol of the Indian order of knighthood of which Sir Edwin is a member. Before the sudlence had quite recovered

from the bow, the poet spoke, and won more admiration. His voice is resonant, clear and rhythmical. It is admirably fitted for the declamation of poetry. He said, with a bow to Dr. Depew, that he feared that his own effusions would sound prosaic after the graceful rhetoric of the master of postprandial oratory. He hoped that he would have the honor of entertaining his distinguished audience. It was an ancient and classical custom, that of an author reading selections from his own works. Then the poet read, with much dramatic Then the poet read, which much drainate force and frequent gestures, always appropriate, the interview between Mary Magdalen and the Pontius Pilate. It was observed that he frequently threw his right forefinger at his auditors. It is a peculiar finger, with a suggestion of knurlness about it and a book on the end. It looked as if he wanted to hook the souls of his hearers and

drag them to him.
turned a page in the
he consulted in a only at long intervals, the middle finger of his right lips. Sometimes he changed his right hand and rested his A storm of applause greeted Sometimes he crossed his the first reading. It was quick by the recitation of "He and S raused tears to fill the eyes of half young women in the front rows

Farmers' National Congress SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 12.—At the 4fsnoon session, the committee on location reported recommending 11.0008
Neb., as the place for holding the comvention next year. The remittee was concur-

was fixed as the time. was fixed as the time.

The following officers were g
President, A. W. Smith of Kansus
president, D. G. Purse, Georgia
retary, B. J. Clayton of Iowa;
urer, William Freeman,
first assistant secretary, H. P. Re
Coorgia, second assistant secretary Georgia; second assistant secre Kelly of Iowa, and one vice preside each state.

The usual complimentary resolu-

were then adopted and the congress al-

FOUND SOMETHING.

GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION AT SAN ANTONIO.

Proceedings for the Removal of a Coustable for Maifensance in Office. Against the Mayor.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Nov. 12.-The grant jury, which has been engaged gating the books of certain ci-sprang their first surprise to diheir recommendation, procommenced for the removal of C malfeasance in office. It constable for men not arrested. Other indictments are expect-

The city engineer, Paul peared before Judge Noonan the grand jury this morning, the pooks of the office to the grand latter body was present in the and arguments were made as the demands for the books was legal right, both parties bein ted able legal tales Noonan decided that the grand right to demand and keep the possession as long as the investigation. Mayor previously offered the of the city to a the grand jury might see stating that they were at all time inspection. He objects to the r taking possession of the is secreting them in the gra-room for any number

room the to the great detriment of business. By nine out of ten proposition is regarded as fair and correct. By many ers the county grand loudly denounced as official meddlers. Without the ability to stand the books after they get posse of them, the course of the body was now in session is generally laughed at

Egypt as a Winter Resert.

The mean temperature at Cairo during the cold season-that is, six weeks in Jan uary and February—is said to be library. Fabrenheit. But this is in the open air, in the houses the temperature is not more then 54 or 52 dees, and often in the coning lower. The absence of fires makes all the difficulty, for out of doors the air may be and often is charming, but on coming in from the bright sunshine the atmos phere of one's sitting room and belicon seems chilly and prisonlike. There are generally speaking, no chimneys in Chir even in the modern quarter. Each of their tels has one or two open grates, but only one or two. Southern countries, however, are banded together-so it seems to the shire ing northerner-to keep up the delusion that they have no cold weather; as they

"Perhaps if one could have in Cairo a open hearth and three sticks it was with all the other pleasures one finds he be too much-would reach wiekening was a remark we heard one winter A still more forcible exclamation boost from the lips of a pilgrim from New York ont evening in January. Looking around helsitting room upon the roses gathered that day in the open air, upon the fly brushet and fans and oriental decorations, this

misguided person mouned in an almost test ful voice, "Oh, for a blizzard and a fire The reasonable traveler of course ought to remember that with a climate which had seven months of debilitating heat, and three and a half additional months of summer weather, the attention of the native is not strongly turned toward devices for warmth. This consideration, however, does not make the fireless rooms agreet it during the few weeks that remain. -Constance Fenimore Woolson in Harper s.

SMOOTH OUT THE TANGLES.

When the sun drops 'neath the western rim To 'scape the gath'ring night, And you pender daylight doings In quaker gray twilight.
Oh, seek for the knotted threads of life Among the smooth and bright: Reach forth firm, patient fingers

And set the tangles right. For you may have spoken hasty world Regardless of their might, While they blister night to madness Some pain throbbed heart tonigh So seek for the knotted threads of life Reach forth arm, patient fingers And set the tangles right.

And because you know that oftentimes No morning follows night. You'll forgive the wrong which hurt you While reason sheds its light. Oh, seek for the knotted threads of life Among the smooth and bright Reach forth firm, patient fingers And set the tangles right.

White Boy Stabbed by a Negro.

special to the Gazette. BRENHAM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEL-Nov. 12.—At Independence on Thursday Nov. 12.-At Independence on The afternoon, in a field adjoining the Caorphan home, George Brooks, a washout fourteen years old, had a dwith one of the colored inmates of t and was stabbed in the left breast near heart, inflicting a wound which physicians say is necessarily fatal.

Residence Burned at Salphur Springs Special to the Gazette.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, HOPKINS COUNTY TEX., Nov. 12.—Last night about 10 o'co the residence of William Ingram was stroyed by fire. The family was abe from home at the time and no one has a idea how it originated. The furniture 2 or the family was able to the family w

household goods are a total loss. dence was covered with insurance. This afternoon another alarm was turned n caused from the burning of softe cotton at Ashcroft's gin. No damage mount to anything.

Indications. Washington, Nov. 13, 1 a. m.—for Eastern Texas, generally fair, norther, winds, becoming variable; warmer and fair

Saturday. Subscribe for the Wes